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Raisins, &c., &c.
Also a large stock of Crockery and
Glassware. Cash paid for butter and
eggs.

GOIT & RICHARDSON.
Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

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And dealer in
Furniture

Keeps constantly on hand everything that
is usually kept in a first-class ware room
from a 25 cent bracket to the richest
Bedroom or Parlor Set. Also

COFFINS
AND
CASKETS,
Shrouds and everything kept
by the Undertaker.
He has a just purchased a
SPLENDID HEARSE.
Call and examine his goods before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
Mexico, Nov. 18, 1872.

Singer.
Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass Ware,
Plated Ware,
And Cutlery

CASH PAID FOR
Butter
AND
Eggs,
BY
Hoose & Cobb,
Dobson & Winchester,
DENTISTS.
Are prepared to do all work in their prompt
ly and satisfactorily.
Office over Peck's dry Good Store.
H. H. DOBSON. H. F. WINCHESTER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of
an order of T. W. Skinner, Surrogate of Osage
County, notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against Melissa Dabman late of
the town of Palermo, in said county, deceased, to
present their accounts, with the vouchers therefor,
to Elizabeth L. Jennings, the administrator, on or
before the 2nd day of January, 1874, or they will
lose the benefit of the statute in such case made
and provided. Dated June 21, 1873.
ELIZABETH L. JENNINGS,
Administrator.

Furniture.
The Subscribers would cordially invite
the citizens of Mexico and vicinity to
examine their stock of furniture consist-
ing of

Parlor,
Dining-Room,
And Chamber Sets,
Marble Tables, Hat Racks,
What-Nots, Upholstery Goods,
Spring Beds, Mattresses,
and Couches.

In fact everything pertaining to this
branch of business will be kept constant-
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Furniture and Picture
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MADE TO ORDER.
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IMPLEMENTS, and MUSICAL IN-
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UNDERTAKING,
We make a specialty. Rural Cases,
modern and improved, with
a first class House. Fresh and elegant
stock of goods, moderate and reasonable
charges, experienced, skill and long prac-
tice, a strict attention to our duties, we
respectfully solicit your patronage.
BARBER & SMITH,
2 doors south of the Post Office, Mexico.

The Attention
Of the
Farmers and Citizens
of Mexico and surrounding country
is respectfully invited to the follow-
ing

REASONS WHY
they should patronize the

Toronto Mills:

1st. Our facilities for doing CUS-
TOM WORK, expeditiously, and in
a manner warranted to give satisfac-
tion, are not surpassed by any Mills
in the County.

2nd. Skillful and experienced Mil-
lery, only are employed, and
customers will always find
them good natured
and ready to at-
tend to
orders.

3rd. You can
always have your
work done promptly,
the same day you bring it,
thereby avoiding the inconve-
nience of having to come a second time

Having
7 Run of Stone, and sufficient power to
crowd them,
We are never CLOGGED, and no
NO CUSTOM WORK has to
be left over NIGHT.

4th. By having separate runs of
stone for different kinds of grain,
we are enabled to give better satis-
faction than any Mill can, which
runs Wheat and Feed through the
same hopper.

5th. We have in operation two
first-class Corn Shellers, whereby you
can have your corn shelled quickly
and perfectly without extra charge.

6th. You can always get the
highest market price for all kinds of
grain at the Toronto Mills.

7th. You can buy Flour, Feed,
Shorts, Shipping, Screenings, and,
in fact, anything pertaining to our busi-
ness, in large or small quantities, at
or below Oswego prices.

8th. All our work is WARRANT-
ED.

AMOS C. THOMAS,
Proprietor

Let it Pass.
Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong;
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
If for good you've taken ill,
Let it pass!
Oh! be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent, but wait,
And our triumph will be great;
Let it pass!

THE CHAINED HOST.
The potato famine in Ireland was no-
where felt more severely than in that
part of the country where the following
story is told as a true tale:
In a small village in one of the most
barren districts of the west of Ireland the
dog was noted for fierceness, and there
lived a very poor widow whose husband
had been obliged to be chained. No one dare
come near him except his master. Even the
spective ages of three and five. Pain-servant put his food before him in the
fully and by the utmost effort he had most cautious manner. In the first mo-
ment to pass two years of her sorrow the man thought of nothing but
rowful widowhood. Bad and scanty the fearful danger in which the children
great, obtained only by her labor, too were, and walking quickly toward them
her upon her sick bed, and he will tear you to pieces!"
But suddenly he stopped, as if rooted
to the ground, the dog had got up again
and gone near the children, then he look-
ed at his master and wagged his tail. It
seemed as if he wished to say: "Do not
drive my guests away!"
At that sight a great change came
over the man; the spectacle before him
acted like an electric shock, and feelings
such as he never had before seemed to
rise within him.
The children had risen, terrified at the
cal of the man, fearful of punishment
for having eaten, with downcast eyes:
At last after several minutes silence, the
father asked:
"Are you really so fearfully hungry
that you do not even despise the dog's
food? Come in, then, you shall have
something to eat, and as much as you
like."
And then taking them by the hand
he led them into the house, calling out
to the servant:
"Ridely, get some hot bread and milk."
The brute had shamed the man. Touch-
ed by what he had seen, the farmer was
anxious to make amends for what his
conscience showed him a great sin. He
seated the children at the table, sat
down by them, and kindly asked their
names.
"My name is Lizzie," said the eldest,
"and my sister is called Mary."
"Have your parents been dead long?"
"Our father has been dead two years,
but our mother only died last week."
At the thought of their recent loss
both children began to weep.
"Don't cry, children," said the farmer
kindly. "God will in one way or another
take care of you. But tell me now
where do you come from?"
"From Longhrea," replied the child.
"From Longhrea?" asked the man,
"from Longhrea? That is strange."
He began to suspect the truth and
asked hesitatingly:
"What was your father's name?"
"Martin Sullivan," replied Lizzie.
"What—Martin—Sullivan?" he ex-
claimed, jumping up at the same time,
and casting a piercing look at the chil-
dren thoroughly frightening them.
His face grew red—then tears came
into his eyes—at last he sobbed aloud.
He took the youngest child in his arms,
pressed her to his heart and kissed her.
The child struggled and called to her
sister for help; she could not think what
the man meant. Then he put down the
little one, and did the same to Lizzie,
who looked more quietly, as she had seen
that the man did not hurt her sister. At
last becoming more composed, he dried
his tears and said:
"Do you know my name, children?"
"No," replied Lizzie.
"How happened it, then, that you have
come to me?" he asked. Has any one
sent you to me?"
"Nobody has sent us," replied Lizzie.
We are to go to Kilburn, where a brother
of our father lives, and they said he
would gladly receive us. But I do not
believe it, for our mother always said
that he is a hard-hearted man, who does
not care for his relations."
"Your mother was quite right when
she said so," said the farmer. But what
will you do if this hard-hearted man does
not receive you?"
"Then we shall have to starve," an-
swered Lizzie.
"No, no!" exclaimed the man quickly.
It shall never come to that—never! Dry
your tears. The merciful God has had
pity on your helplessness, and has made
use of a fierce brute to soften the heart
of your uncle, and therefore he will never
forsake you—never!"
The children looked at the man in ut-
ter bewilderment; they did not under-
stand what he said. But his words and his
behavior were so alive, so strange to them.
This he soon perceived, for he added
that they were already there! I am
your uncle, and now that I know you
are the children of my brother Martin I
make you welcome."

look. Lizzie quickly opened the door
and drew her sister with her. The chil-
dren again stood in the farm yard, but
knew not what to do. Suddenly little
Mary drew her hand from her sister's
clasp, and went to the other side of the
yard; there was a fierce dog chained;
his dinner stood before him in a wooden
asin. Mary put her hand into the
asin and began to eat with the dog.
Lizzie went nearer and saw that in the
asin there was some liquor in which a
w piece of bread and some potatoes
were floating. She likewise could not
sit; she had but one feeling—that of
the most gnawing hunger,—she took
some of the bread and potatoes, and ate
them greedily.
The dog, not accustomed to such guests
joked at the children full of astonish-
ment, he drew back, then sat down and
stared at them. At this moment the
farmer stepped into the yard, he wished
to see whether the children had really
eaten, and then he saw this singular scene.
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dog was noted for fierceness, and there
lived a very poor widow whose husband
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behavior were so alive, so strange to them.
This he soon perceived, for he added
that they were already there! I am
your uncle, and now that I know you
are the children of my brother Martin I
make you welcome."

who is the Father of the Fatherless
would surely not have forsaken them.

A Year without a Summer.
Almost every one has heard tell of the
terrible dark year in the earlier part of
the present century, which old New Eng-
land farmers refer to as "eighteen hun-
dred and starved to death." A contri-
butor gives the following information:
While every one is speaking of the
present season as being remarkable in its
characteristics, I have gathered for the
readers some reliable facts of the year
1816, known as the "year without a sum-
mer." Few persons now living can re-
collect it; but it was the coldest ever
known throughout Europe and America.
The following is a brief abstract of the
weather during the year:
January was mild, so much so as to
render fires almost needless in parlors.
February was very cold. With the
exception of a few days it was mild, like
its predecessor.
March was cold and boisterous during
the first part of it; the remainder was
mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and
Kentucky rivers caused great loss of
property.
April began warm, but grew colder as
the month advanced, and ended in snow
and ice, with a temperature more like
winter than spring.
May was more remarkable for frosts
than smiles. Buds and flowers were
frozen, ice formed half an inch thick, corn
was killed and the fields were again
and again planted until deemed too late.
June was the coldest ever known in
this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were
common. Almost every green thing
was killed. Snow fell to the depth of ten
inches in Vermont, seven in Maine and
three in central New York and Massa-
chusetts. Considerable damage was done
at New Orleans in consequence of the
rapid rise in the river; the suburbs were
covered with water and the roads were
only passable in boats.
July was accompanied by frost and
ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the
thickness of common window glass through-
out New England, New York, and some
parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn
was nearly all destroyed; some favora-
bly situated fields escaped. This was
true of some of the hill farms of Massa-
chusetts.
August was cold and stormy. Frost
passed. Ice was formed half an inch
thick. Indian corn was so frozen that
the greater part was cut down and dried
for fodder. Almost every green thing
was destroyed both in this country and
Europe. Papers received from England
stated that it would be remembered by
the present generation that the year 1816
was a year in which there was no sum-
mer. Very little corn ripened in New
England, and the Middle States. Farmers
supplied themselves from the corn
produced in 1815 for the seeds of the
spring of 1817. It sold at from \$4 to
\$5 per bushel.
September furnished about two weeks
of mildest weather of the season. Soon
after the middle it became cold and
frosty, and ice formed a quarter of
an inch thick.
October produced more than its share
of cold weather; frost and ice particu-
larly.
November was cold and blustering.
Enough snow fell to make good sleigh-
ing.
December was quite mild and comfort-
able.
The above is a brief summary of "the
cold summer of 1816," as it was called
in order to distinguish it from the cold
season. The winter of 1816 was mild.
Frost and ice were common in every month of
the year. Very little vegetation matured
in the Eastern and Middle States. The
sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat
through the summer; all nature seemed
clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited
no little anxiety concerning this life.
The average wholesale price of flour
during that year in the Philadelphia mar-
ket was thirteen dollars per barrel. The
average price of wheat in England was
ninety-seven shillings per quarter—
Farmers' Cabinet.

YOUTHS' COLUMN.
John Jay.
John Jay was born on the 12th of
December, 1745. He graduated from
Columbia College with the highest hon-
ors in 1764, and two years afterwards
was admitted to the bar of the state of
New York. He began public life as
secretary of the commissioners appointed
to determine the boundary line between
New York and New Jersey. He was a
representative from New York to the
Continental Congress which assembled
in Philadelphia in 1774, was appointed
with Franklin and Jefferson to confer
with an envoy from France relative to
arms, ammunition &c., for the continental
forces, and was also authorized to ne-
gotiate in secret with other foreign powers.
In 1775 the affairs of the United Colonies
looked distressing and gloomy, and
therefore aid was sought abroad. Under
the New Constitution of New York, framed
in 1776, Mr. Jay held the office of
Chief Justice of the state and at the
same time was a member of the Council;
but finding that he could not do justice
to both offices, he resigned the position
of Chief Justice and took his seat in
Congress. Mr. Jay was chosen Presi-
dent of Congress and held this office
about a year, when he was sent to Spain
as Minister Plenipotentiary, and was al-
so empowered to negotiate with France
and England. But with all his skillful
management and diplomacy he was un-
successful with his negotiations with
Spain. He then turned his attention to
France and from thence toward England.
France must be remembered as a mate-
rial aid to our infant republic in the
Revolutionary war, but her aid was
merely to vantage upon toward England,
and she hoped that through the Colonies
she might be able to get back her pos-
sessions in America which England had
taken from her. Jay saw this state of
affairs and consequently refused to treat
with England, France or Spain, unless
they would acknowledge the United
States as an independent government
and on an equal footing with themselves.
In 1783, after months of toil, Mr. Jay
secured to the United States a place of
respect and equality with the European
powers, what his countrymen had been
struggling to obtain for the last quarter
of a century, and the United States of
America was acknowledged free and in-
dependent by all the principal govern-
ments of Europe.
States to resume the practice of law, but
was prevented in so doing by being ap-
pointed as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
In 1789 he was chosen Chief Justice of
the United States and while holding
office made several important decisions,
one of which gave a private individual
the right to sue a state. Jay was sent
to England in 1794 to adjust some dif-
ficulties which had arisen with her; he
was successful and obtained a perfect
peace which lasted several years. While
absent on this mission he was elected
Governor of New York and at the close
of his term was re-elected. Although a
party man, Mr. Jay while in office never
seemed biased. This was the last public
office he held; after living a few years
in retirement he was stricken down with
palsy and died in May, 1829. During
his life he held the most important
positions that the American people could
bestow upon any one. His unsuccessful
negotiations with Spain and his treaty
England made for him many enemies in
the South, but in reality he did more for
the southern people than their own man,
Monroe. Jay was a leader of the fed-
eral party in opposition to the Demo-
cratic party under the leadership of Thomas
Jefferson. Mr. Jay was a sincere Chris-
tian and true patriot. His name will be
kept bright in the annals of American
History.
A STUDENT.

Fun with the Alphabet.
"There is one word of only five letters,
and if you take away two of them it
will remain. What word is that? It is
often. If you take away o, f, ten will re-
main. There is a word of five letters,
and if you take away two of them six
will remain. What is it? Sixty. Take
away t, y, six will remain. Here is a
puzzle: Take away my first letter, take
away my second letter, take away all my
letters, and I am always the same. Can
you guess that? You are right; it is the
mail carrier. There is a word which, if
you change the place of one of its letters
means exactly the opposite from what it
did at first. What is the word? It is
united. Place the i after the t, and it
becomes untied. Can you tell me what
letter it is that has never been used but
twice in America? It is a. A is only
used twice in America. Can you tell me
when there were only two vowels? It was
in the days of Noah, before he and
I were born—in the days of no a, before
u and i were born. Can you tell me
when the blacksmith raises a row in the
alphabet? It is when he makes a poke r
and shove l (a poker and shovel). Per-
haps you can tell me why an hare is eas-
ier to catch than an heiness? It is be-
cause the heiness has an i and the hare
has none. What is the word of one syl-
lable which, if you take two letters from
it, will become a word of two syllables?
You must try and guess that, for it is
a little puzzle. It is plague, take p l,
and it becomes age."

Two little girls were walking
homeward one moonlight evening. I
overheard one of them say, "Sister Annie
it don't make any difference how fast we
walk, the moon keeps up with us every
step of the way; it don't move at all,
and yet it is always going along with
us." So it is with the dear God in heav-
en; though He seems far away, He is
keeping step with us always in the march
of life.

Clothes on Fire.
The frequent terrible deaths from
clothes taking fire should lead all per-
sons to remember the following method
of extinguishing such fires, as given by
the Scientific American:
"Three persons out of four would rush
right up to the burning individual and
begin to paw with their hands without
any definite aim. It is useless to tell the
victim to do this or that, or call for wa-
ter. In fact, it is generally best not to
say a word, but to seize a blanket from
the bed or any woolen fabric—if a towel
at hand take any woolen material—hold
it over the head as far apart as you can, stretch
the arms mostly about the shoulders.
This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next in-
stant throw the person on the floor. This
is an additional safety to the face
and breath, and any remnant of the
flame can be put out more leisurely.
The next instant immerse the burnt part
in cold water, and all pain will cease with
the rapidity of lightning. Next get
some common flour, remove the water,
and cover the burnt parts with an inch
of thickness of flour; if possible put
the patient to bed, and do all that is pos-
sible to soothe until the physician arrives.
Let the flour remain until it falls off it-
self, when a beautiful new skin can be
found. Unless the burns are deep no
other application is needed. The dry
flour for burns is the most admirable
remedy ever proposed, and the forma-
tion ought to be imparted to the flour.
The principle of its action is, that, like wa-
ter, it causes instant and perfect relief
from pain by totally excluding all the air
from the injured parts."

RECIPIES.
BUTTER SPONGE-CAKE.—Sixteen eggs,
the weight of fourteen in sugar, ten in
flour, half a pound of butter, melted, but
not put in hot, poured in just before the
cake is put in the oven; season with lemon.
Bake in shallow pans, and cut in
slices.
DRY-PICKING POULTRY.—The practice
of salting poultry before picking has
very properly been vetoed by market
dealers. Poultry may be plucked with
equal facility and with better effect in
preserving the flesh immediately after
death, and before they have had time to
cool. The action of the market men is
to be commended, and those sending
dressed poultry to market will do well
to act in accordance with it.
TO BROIL A FOWL.—The fire should
be clear but not scorching, the gridiron
several inches from the coals, and rubbed
over with the oil of the fowl, a small bit
of which should be reserved for the pur-
pose. Split the fowl down the back-
bone, roll it to break down the breast-
bone, dust it slightly with salt and
pepper, place it on the gridiron before it
is hot, merely warm enough to melt the
oil in greasing. Put the chicken on
the gridiron breast down, and let it broil
very slow. Cover the gridiron entirely
with a shallow pan, and put a weight on
the top to press the fowl to the bars; as
soon as the side broiled, in butter, pepper
and salt melted, but not oil, over hot
water. Turn the juice, if there is any
standing on the fowl, into the gravy,
turn the chicken over, broil slowly until
nearly done, then turn it; dip on to it
a little of the gravy, and broil gently until
it is done. It takes full half an hour to broil
a chicken well; if hurried it will be
worthless, either half done or burned
bitter. When done, dip it in the gravy
both sides; add two tablespoons of boil-
ing water to the dish, mix it with the
butter, and serve hot with mashed pota-
toes and cold slaw. If you can broil
one fowl well, you can broil all birds,
whether domestic or wild.

POTATO MUFFINS.—One pint of milk,
six large potatoes mashed, one egg, one
dessert spoonful of butter, and about one
gill of sweet milk.

AT HOME.
The Hands.
There is no virtue, if no disgrace, in
coarse hands. And a writer in the *House-
hold* thinks that many women allow their
hands to become needlessly hard and cal-
loused. They handle kettles, flatirons
and plates when too hot, and parboil their
hands in washing dishes or clothes with
water that is no better for that purpose
if it were a little cooler. A drop of gly-
cerine rubbed on the hands at night after
a rough day's work will help greatly in
keeping them soft, or if this is not at
hand they can be washed with a little corn
meal mixed with vinegar. Of another
sensible device the writer says:
And gloves, too, come in play about
work, if at any time. A pair of old ones,
even if worn at the fingers, save the hands
very much in doing such work as not a
few housekeepers do—gathering berries,
fruits and vegetables from the garden or
field; work which will scratch, stain,
toughen the unprotected hand, while the
glove does not hinder us in our work, in
the least. And either gloves or mittens
for sweeping, especially where a thorough
clearing up of the house is undertaken,
and the broom for any length of time us-
ed, saves the hands much. Hardened,
while in cold weather we secure comfort
as well. A pair or two of loose mittens
made of thin or half worn flannel to put
on handling wood, pumping water, hang-
ing out, or taking in clothes, and a thous-
and other things we are often required
to do, seems to us almost indispensable.
"But, dear me!" exclaims some driving,
business woman, "as if taking care of
the hands was worth all this fuss! Really,
I wonder what time one would have to
do to their work, to spend so much in
protecting and caring for their hands. A
gloved cat catches no mice," is an old pro-
verb that will come in here."
Not so fast, my good woman. We do
not pretend you can do all your work
equally well with gloves on, but if you
can do some kinds, why is there any harm
in adopting them? I can pick berries or
gather vegetables, not only as well, but
more quickly, with the hand and
wrist protected, having a finger and thumb
at liberty, for then I do not have to use
so much care, as to where the hand goes,
and can thus save my time—and scratch-
es, prickles, and stains, which may come
to the bare hand. And it takes less
time to catch up a holder when about
the stove than to nurse a burned hand,
while a soft, smooth hand can certainly
sew, write letters, &c., to better advan-
tage than one so stiff and rough that it
is clumsy, its spite of its being accus-
tomed to work.

ROBERTSON & SLAWSON, Pro.

PARISH DIRECTORY.

HOME AND COUNTY.

Notice to Subscribers.

The dates printed at the right of Subscribers' names in the address of the margin of the Independent show the time to which their subscriptions have been paid, but do not include the paper of that date.

MEXICO P. O. SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our subscribers who prefer receiving their papers at the Post-office will please notify us. As we desire to have some time of our own, parties who take their papers from this office will please come during office hours, from seven to six, or on Thursday or Saturday evening.

Grace Church Entertainment.

The ladies and gentlemen of Grace (Episcopal) church announce an Entertainment to be given at Empire Hall, on Tuesday evening, July 23d, in aid of their Organ Fund. The programme is more than usually attractive, and much care is being taken to make the performance a pleasant and creditable one. Two Dances, *Drum and Tangle*, *The Tangle*, *Wood Sewing Circle*, and *Poor Billy*, will form the main feature of the evening, while music (vocal and instrumental) will be interspersed to create variety. Cream and cake will also be furnished to the hungry ones. It is hoped that many friends of the church will avail themselves of this double opportunity to enjoy a treat furnished by "home talent," and also to contribute to a worthy object.

Mexico Academy.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the fall term of this institution opens August 26th. People who have known it for the past year know well worthy of patronage. Prof. Coon and his assistants have made it, and the fact that that principal and preceptor are to return is a guarantee of the high character of the school for the coming year. It is for the interest of the community that it be well sustained, and it is for the interest of our youth to attend it because it is a good school. Remember August 26th.

An Appeal.

ED. MEXICO INDEPENDENT.—Please allow space for an appeal to a generous public in behalf of the unfortunate. There are many of the poor and insane in our county buildings who could and would amuse themselves with reading if they had books and periodicals, and among the families of our county there is spare reading matter that ought supply them. If people having old books, papers and magazines will contribute them, they will be distributed by the keepers for the comfort of the inmates. Also pictures that have been laid aside would be thankfully received to adorn their halls. Persons sending any of the above-named articles will please address the keepers of the Oswego County Poor Buildings, in care of H. C. Peck, Mexico, N. Y.

Will other county papers please copy? Mexico, July 14, 1873.

[We are glad to give place in our columns to this appeal. No objects of charity have a stronger claim upon our sympathy and care than the poor of our own county. The selfless effort called for is very little, and almost every family might thus do something for the comfort of those always with us, but whom we are apt to forget.—ED.]

HENRY KELSEY, of New Haven, had forty-five dollars taken from under his pillow last Friday night. His watch was transferred from a drawer to a table, and there were evidences that the entire house had been searched. On the same night an unsuccessful attempt was made to break into the house of Mr. Kelsey's father.

On Sunday morning the attendants at the Episcopal church in this village found flowers, which almost always have a place somewhere in the chancel, arranged even more beautifully than usual. On either side was a green bowl filled with ferns and flowers, out of which rose a slender shaft of the same color, supporting another bowl likewise filled, the shaft being wreathed with a delicate vine. The effect was charming.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM—has been established in the Presbyterian Sunday School in this village. Not only is the pulpit adorned with flowers, but bouquets are brought to be sent to the sick of the school, whether teachers or pupils. When practicable oranges are also sent, and many have already found it pleasant to be thus remembered.

QUESTION AND LETTER BOX.—Mr. Ely has donated to the Sunday School of the Presbyterian church a handsome box of his own machine to be used as the receptacle of questions, letters, &c.

WM. M. ELY, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, has commenced the undertaking business. He has an elegant hearse, has had large experience in the business, and all work of the kind entrusted to him will receive careful and prompt attention.

For One Dollar Cash.

Any of the following articles: Sixteen Bars of Good Soap. Eight pounds of Best Layer Raisins. Five Cans Baltimore Peaches. Five Cans of Fresh Tomatoes. Five Good Brooms. Thirteen pounds George's Bank Coffee. Ten pounds Good Roasted Rio Coffee. Four gallons XXX Kerosene Oil. Also, just received a small invoice of about TEN TONS of those CHEAP SUGARS, which I am bound to sell a little cheaper than any other man in AMERICA.

E. H. WADSWORTH, 37tf Empire Block.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.—No one that studies his own interest should buy a sewing machine until he has tried the new Weed Machine, which may be seen at L. L. Virgil's Book Store. Don't fail to see it before buying elsewhere. 37.3

Bishop Peck's Departure.—A Movement to Recall Him.

The Syracuse Standard of Monday records the farewell services held in Syracuse upon the departure of Rev. Jesse T. Peck to his appointed bishopric in California. Of Bishop Peck's eminent services and the movement to recall him to this portion of the country, the Standard says:

On the 22d of May, 1872, the church called Dr. Peck to a new and important position; he was elected bishop and his particular field of labor was for a time indicated as the Pacific coast. It was impossible for him to go to California at that time without too great a sacrifice of more valuable interests here as well as on account of ill health of himself and wife, and hence arrangements were made which permitted delay. Even now, after months' preparation, our citizens will feel, in the bishop's absence, that the university is losing one of its most valuable aids. It is the child of his old age; around it are centered his property and efforts; he has given to it the crystallized work of years and \$50,000. None can understand its necessities better than he, but he leaves duties which it must have been a pleasure to perform in obedience to a call of the church which leaves him no discretion in the matter. The city of Syracuse has a direct interest in the university to the amount of \$100,000; the bishop has been our steward to this extent; a building worth \$140,000; its handsome grounds as any educational institution has in the entire land; a creditable commencement of an endowment fund; a word, a university attested to the faithfulness of his stewardship. Since taking up the active duties of Bishop, he has traveled extensively over a range of country from Baltimore to near the Canada line, and from the eastern extremity of New York to central Ohio and into northern Pennsylvania. Since the 1st of January he has delivered more than 80 discourses, relating to all the interests of the Church, and giving special attention to the subjects of missions, and held three conferences and dedicated a large number of churches.

He was also manager of the enterprise which secured to the University and College of Missionaries, the latter of which he was the founder, the handsome property \$120,000, and known as the St. Charles hotel; his personal efforts brought a branch of the Book Concern from New York to this city. The donors of the above estate were the Messrs. Remington, of Ilion.

The work of Bishop Peck at the Centenary Church is also deserving notice. During his pastorate he received additional members, raising the number to 600, while the property of the Church appreciated in the liquidation of debts and by accumulation, over \$12,000. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hard, the Church continues very prosperous. Citizens of all classes regret the necessity which has compelled the bishop to sever his relations here; they realize that his best field of labor, one for which he is most eminently fitted, and one which he most thoroughly understands, is in this part of the country; that Syracuse is his center; the university one of its most extensive and needy domains. We can say this without disparaging in the least the good work which others have done and are now doing in this direction. It is to be hoped arrangements can be made which will allow the bishop to pass as much of his time as possible here; California is not so far distant but that it can be reached in a short time. When the next general conference is held in the East can be, let us hope, successfully presented.

Mr. Louis Menilus, who has lately retired from the position of assistant editor of the *Christian Worker*, in his editorial, says: "A man who can preserve the serenity of his temper, the sweetness of a Christian disposition, and an undying perseverance amid all the obstacles and difficulties which newspaper publication presents, deserves to be ranked with Job for patience, Baxter for goodness and sweetness, and the Iron Duke for nerve, power and obstinate determination."

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal: GRATE, 7.55 EGG, 7.80 STOVE, 8.05 CHESTNUT, 8.50 CHARCOAL, (per bushel), 20 Blacksmith Coal always on hand. All coal must be paid for when delivered. W. PENFIELD.

ICE CREAM ON THURSDAY.—In accordance with their custom during last summer, the ladies of the Universalist society will serve ice-cream, either by plate or quantity, at the basement of the Universalist church, between the hours of 4 and 9 o'clock p. m., every Thursday. 34

CIVIL DAMAGE.—We hear it rumored that a case of civil damage is in circulation in this place. On the Fourth a resident of the village went home intoxicated and wound up his day's celebration by smothering a greater portion of the furniture in the house. His wife now asks from certain of the liquor dealers, reparation of the damage done. We presume the parties liable will settle the matter before it is brought into court.—*Phenix Register*.

Spring has come again, and with it came a new and large invoice of Ballard's wonderful Dollar Jap. Tea. Go at once and get a pound. 19

Virgil has the agency for the town of Mexico for Wm. H. Seward's great work, entitled "Seward's Travels Around the World." Call and see the book. 34-4w.

List of Letters.

Remaining in Mexico P. O., uncalled for July 16, 1873: G. M. Avery; Mrs. Fred. Aldridge; Fred. Aldridge; Henry Bailey, Jr.; Willie Merritt, 2; Aaron Root; Alfred E. McLellan.

People calling for the above letters will say they are advertised, and give the date. L. F. ALFRED, P. M.

A. F. Goodenough, of the Cleveland (Osw. County), has been arrested and held to bail for attempt at arson. The presses and printing materials of the establishment have been seized to satisfy the claims of creditors.

Real Estate Sales.

Charles Stebbins to Joseph W. Hewitt, 75 acres in Hastings, \$2,400 : April, 1873.

Charles H. Cross to Washington T. Henderson and Robert G. Post, saw mill, shingle mill, and 20 acres in Orwell, \$3,000 : June, 1873.

William C. Pierpont to Andrew F. Sheridan, 3 acres in Albion, \$72 : July, 1869.

David P. Jennings to Eliphaz Jennings, 22 66-100 acres in Palermo, \$100 : June, 1872.

Orrin Cole to George Marsden, one acre in Mexico, \$40 : May, 1872.

Hiram Snow to George Marsden, 15 1/2 acres in Mexico, \$900 : November, 1868.

James Roberts to George Marsden, lot in Mexico, \$600 : October, 1872.

Nathan Woodmansee to George Marsden, 1 1/2 acre in Mexico, \$50 : October, 1872.

John Beedy and others to John Beedy, William Briggs, Benjamin Mallory, Charles E. Coville and Robert Beedy, Trustees of the M. E. Church of Central Square, lot in Central Square, \$1,000 : May, 1873.

John Dunn to Mary A. Alfred, Trustee, &c., lot in Mexico, \$1 : November, 1872.

Harvey L. Hynck to Mary Field, 5 acres in New Haven, \$500 : January, 1865.

(Published by Request.)

Reminiscences of the Early Settlers of Jefferson County.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY JOURNAL.—While you are giving reminiscences of past events in Jefferson county, and occasional biographical sketches of old inhabitants which carry us back to the early history of the settlement of this county, which interest so many of the old people still living, and the posterity of others who have passed away, I think it would not be uninteresting to the readers of the Journal to have their attention called to one family who, for longevity at least can scarcely be equaled in any county.

Before the year 1812 Joseph U. Parker, an old Revolutionary soldier brought into Henderson eight children. They were in humble worldly circumstances when they came and the different members and branches of the family have so remained. Two of the sons bore a part in the war of 1812, which kept that part of the county, so near the frontier in constant agitation and alarm.

The children consisted of two daughters and six sons. As the farms in that early day were new and uncultivated, five of the sons, then rugged and healthy, spent several years in clearing land for others, and many of those fine dairy farms and fruitful fields, once covered with a heavy forest were cleared, and freed and turned into wheatfields, and subsequently into orchards and gardens by the patient, persevering labors of these faithful brothers.

One of the sons became a law student in your village and eventually the law partner of T. C. Chittenden, Esq., but after ten years of study and practice in the legal profession, left the law, for the ministry and has held a high position in the front rank of revival preachers for more than forty years.

The other children have all held on to the even tenor of their ways. But what seems remarkable in that family, as I have been informed by one of its members, not a death has as yet occurred in that family of children, not even in infancy. All have enjoyed vigorous health. No one has ever had a broken limb, or a serious accident.

Their average age is now seventy-four years. No one of the family ever engaged in a serious quarrel, ever gave or received a blow in anger. No one for the last forty years has used snuff, cigars or tobacco in any form. No one for the last forty years has used intoxicating drinks, or used a word of profane language.

All have made profession of religion and now with undiminished numbers, with an aggregate life of nearly six hundred years, they stand abreast on the bank of the river, expecting every day that some link in the chain which has so long and so firmly bound them together will give way, and that part of their history which distinguishes them from so many other families. Few households can be found numbering so many children so far advanced in life unvisited by the destroyer, death.

Cox.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, biliousness, waterbrash, guavine and burning pain at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John C. Taylor and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.

C. W. SNOW & CO., Wholesale Agents, Syracuse, N. Y.

BAIRD'S INTEREST AND PASS BOOK.—Ad M. Hefelbower & Co., 141 Fulton St., New York, send us one of the above books, published by them. It contains interest for any length of time on all sums, at any rate, from five to twenty-five per cent. inclusive. Tables are also given, showing the rate per hour, day, week, month, of wages at any given rate. The book is exceedingly handy for all business men, and is furnished, nicely bound, for 60 cents. The time saved in computing in interest or wages would soon pay for a dozen of such books. Those wishing the work can address the publishers as above.

We are indebted to our friend, Charles Gillman, Esq., of Devozes (Eng.), for a Paper (in pamphlet form), entitled "The Teacher's Difficulties and how to Meet them," read by R. W. Biggs, Esq., LL.D., at the Quarterly Meeting of the Devozes Sunday School Union, held on the 27th of May last. It is replete with interest and instruction, and we could wish it placed in the hands of every Sunday-school teacher.

The Post Office.

The following decisions from the postmaster will be read with interest many:

A package containing a number postal cards, each with an address, subject to letter postage.

When any matter is attached to a card, aside from what is printed writing directly on it, the card shall be treated as a letter.

Where two postal cards are attached one containing an inquiry and the other addressed to be returned with reply, they are subject to letter postage.

The insertion of a name or date on any printed matter sent by mail (as from postal cards), in stencil or written subjects the package to letter post when deposited for mailing.

The inclosure of a postal card in an envelope or other matter written thereon, in an envelope, sealed or unsealed its inclosure, will subject the package letter postage.

The following provision of the law always in force, and very frequently violated:

Any person who shall enclose or attach any letter, or memorandum, or other thing, in any mail matter not charged with letter postage, or make any written memorandum thereon, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited for collection, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay five dollars.

PARISH.

A few days since, as the workmen were digging a well for Dr. Taylor, near the depot, and about 13 feet below the surface, imbedded in solid earth, almost cement, there was a substance resembling green oat straw, and about the size of the kernel was crushed. The head was plainly to be seen. There was small bundle of them. How it came there we leave the curious to judge.

We are to have another store. M. Jesse Slawson has purchased a lot of I. Taylor, and will soon begin its erection. Rumor says it will be a farmers' produce store. This is a kind of store which we need. Mr. Slawson has sold his portion of the grist mill to the Messrs. Robinson.

Ceresco Mills have got well under way as respects grinding. They are making all kinds of flour. "Honest J" is always at his post.

The recent postal law is correctly named. "The salary grabbers' enactment for the promotion of ignorance among the people." The people never called for an enactment that newspapers should pay postage on exchanges, nor that the rural press should be killed by imposing postage upon their papers which have their circulation within a few miles where published. These local papers have been performing a great work for a few years past. They have been stirring up the literary talent all over this country, and besides this they proved to be excellent adjunct to the metropolitan press. Most of the important news of the metropolitan papers are taken from the country press. If we embarrass the country press by limiting its circulation or stopping its publication we shall embarrass and burden almost every other kind of business in the land. The newspaper is,

people, and we should strive to make it cheap. If we are to have free schools to educate our people, we can see no good reason why we should not have as free a press likewise to educate. The people demanded the abolition of the franking privilege because it was of no great use, and a source of expense. Our Congress reluctantly and grudgingly granted it, but in a revengeful spirit they imposed upon the people something worse, in the shape of raising their salaries, and upon matters they have never asked or desired. The people were well pleased with the postal laws as regards exchanges and the local press, and the salary grab, Congress and Executive should have had wisdom enough to let them alone.

As it is we think it not wise now to let these officers alone until we have retitled them to the shades of obscurity. The people should inform these officers that they are not to be imposed upon for demanding salary laws. The salary grab and postal law must not be forgotten.

Parish, July 14, 1873. ODD.

REDUCTIONS.

Which the People will Appreciate.

SEE THE LIST.

To close out our Summer Stock, we offer the following seasonable and desirable goods, at

REDUCED PRICES—

Prices at Which No Competitor Can Meet us!

Summer Silks, Greening, Hosiery, Ribbons and Flowers, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Lace and Trimmings, Parasols, Gloves, Dress Linens, English Hosiery, Summer Shawls, Hamburg Embroideries, Bed and Toilet Linen, Pure Linen, French Cambrics, Fans and Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

MARSHALL'S QUILTS, &c., &c., &c.

Sprague Calico Remnants, slightly damaged, in short length, at 64 cents per yard.

Mourning Percales.—Nearly yard wide, cut from piece, at ten cents per yard.

Small figure, light do., for children's wear, out from piece, ten cents per yard.

Unmistakable Bargains.

COME AND SEE THEM, AT

N. PETERS, BRO. & SON,

Cor. of Pond and Lodi Streets, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Genuine old government Java coffee at Ballard's. 19

Canned fruits of all kinds at Ballard's. 19

The Gem Fruit Jar at WADSWORTH'S. 34

In every car on the Connecticut River RR. there is a box overhead, at one end, in which is contained the name of the brakeman, which it is the duty of the brakeman to change as they leave the stations. As the change is made a bell strikes twice, which attracts the attention of the passengers, so that the box always exhibits the name of the next station, and so on.

Central Square.

CENTRAL SQUARE, July 14, 1873.

DEAR INDEPENDENT.—With the mercury away in the "nineties" my thoughts turn to you, questioning whether even you can be very independent in such perspiring weather as this.

My audacity in sending so few and so small items as the following may serve to cool your fevered pulse.

Life in Central Square is not very exciting, yet we are making progress. Hay is begun, wheat is ripening for the harvest, and berries are being picked and eaten.

One item is comforting—the Sabbaths are cool—so that congregations and Sunday-schools are full.

The Sunday-school at the Baptist church gave their quarterly concert on the evening of June 29. The house is always crowded at these concerts, and as they are made in some sort of expiation of the regular work of the school, they help to maintain an interest in the general course of study. The school has had the pleasure of listening to an account of educational work among the freedmen, given by Miss Blood, a teacher among the colored people South.

The new residence of A. T. Low is beginning to hint at what it will be when complete—an ornament to the village, and an exceedingly comfortable and roomy house. We may well rejoice when our valued citizens build such houses, for there is no more satisfactory assurance of their purpose to remain with us.

We are to have a new school-house, of brick, adapted to the wants of our people, and a "thing of beauty" to look upon. It is to stand on the site occupied by the old house, will be two stories high, and contain three large study and recitation rooms—one on the second floor, with seating capacity for 120 pupils; one class room for recitations only, entrance hall, cloak rooms and cellar; the whole to be crowned with a belfry. When our house is finished, let your Academy look well to her laurels.

Prof. and Mrs. Coon are passing some part of their vacation with us.

There is room here for a disciple of Blackstone, and you need not be surprised if we by and by transplant your Academy's efficient principal to our growing village. Bid high if you would keep him.

ARDE.

Letter from Rev. W. R. Cobb.

FRIEND INDEPENDENT.—It is some time since I wrote you, and as events are constantly transpiring, I ought to have something to write. The trouble is, however, to know really what is worth while to write.

My second year has opened very fairly here, with some signs of progress. This year I have on hand a little more than common anxiety and responsibility. The building of a church edifice, though it does not devolve on the pastor, there are many little things which necessarily engage his attention, and take his time, and they require him to be about. Our enterprise is progressing finely. The walls of our new church have risen some 20 feet. The first story, (basement, 11 feet in the clear), presents a massive and tasteful appearance. We think we shall have no trouble in being pleased with our edifice when done. We hope to get

While I write a beautiful shower is descending and blessing the earth. We have been favored with this season, but too seldom, if human desire and opinion are sound.

Just now I am living alone with my children. My wife has left my bed and board, not without cause or provocation, and has gone east to the Hudson, and thence to New Jersey, in search of friends, rest, health and pleasure. I hope she will find all these to her complete satisfaction, in the few weeks she intends being gone; and then I will join the children in singing a quartette entitled "Mother, Come Home," which I think will be able to sing with spirit, and "with the understanding also."

I find myself quite at home this year with my Mexico Presiding Elder, Rev. A. E. Corse, who lives at Ilion, 3 miles distant. Also, Rev. A. J. Cowles, who is one mile from me at Mohawk; 10 minutes ride on the street car brings me to his door, and 5 minutes on the steam car brings me to Ilion.

We have a beautiful valley here, and at some points there are views that enchant the mind, and furnish scenes for the painter which are not often found.

We were privileged with visiting Fairfield Seminary at its late anniversary exercises where Prof. Reese and myself engaged in doing a good work. There was near the close of the term, an addition to the faculty. However I believe the trustees had nothing to do with it. The whole thing is explained by reference to Is. 9:3, first clause.

We were pleased to see our old S. S. Supt. at Fairfield, where his daughter has been at school and is doing finely, and then "Warner" came home with us, and tarried over night, which we enjoyed much. Sorry to hear that he has been sick since!

Now, dear Independent, I will just say to you and all my friends in Mexico, that I am well and also my family, and we are well and very willing to entertain any of you who will "drop off" and see us. We are always glad to see our Mexico friends and give them a hearty shake of the hand and some roast beef.

W. R. COBB.

Herkimer, July 14, 1873.

THIS TRIP TO EUROPE—for July has come to us. Those intending to cross the ocean should consult it, and it contains articles of much interest to those who stay at home.

CHAIST CHURCH (Universalist).—Regular services every Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. Seats free. Rev. James Vincent, Pastor.

New arrival of Teas, splendid quality. Go and see at HOOSE & COBBS.

Ballard's is the best place to buy your butter and cheese, for you save returning on account of poor quality. 19tf

The Syracuse Temperance Union has appointed a committee of three to raise means to aid poor and helpless persons in enforcing their rights under the Civil Service Law. The committee is also to be a prosecuting committee and to bring both civil and criminal actions.

BRIEFS.

—Fine showers on Monday.

—Edwin Baker has opened a law office in Parish.

—Dr. Manwarren has returned and intends to resume practice in Mexico.

—B. Delme is about to build a house on Spring street.

—John Berry is building an upright to his house on Spring street.

—The first through freight train over the Midland reached Jersey City, on Friday evening.

—Rev. L. Muzzy exchanged pulpits with Rev. G. A. Ames, of Pulaski, last Sunday.

—C. W. Brackett now takes his pumps and well curbs out in a fine new delivery wagon.

—Mr. Zenas Butterfield, who has been suffering severely from inflammatory rheumatism, is somewhat better.

—A good time in store for those who attend the Episcopal entertainment next Tuesday evening.

—During the year ending March 1st, 1873, Hoose & Cobb of this village did business amounting to \$140,000.

—Prof. J. H. Hoose, Principal of the Normal School at Cortland, has been visiting his brother in this place.

—Dr. Mary E. Walker has been appointed to a \$900 clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

—Thomson Kingsford of Oswego, has received a patent for an apparatus for the manufacture of starch.

—Thus far this season, the summer travel to the Thousand Islands over the R. W. & O. R. R. shows a large increase over last year.

—La Mountain, the unfortunate balloonist who was killed in Michigan recently, was an uncle of Nellie Thurston, the lady aviator.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. C. Peck have returned in usual health from their trip to Pennsylvania, Jersey City and New York.

—Mr. John Parsons has brought to our office a hen's egg measuring 6x7 1/2 inches, and weighing 3 1/2 ounces. If any one finds a larger one let him bring it on.

—Brig. Gen. Sullivan has issued an order commanding the 48th Regiment and separate troops of cavalry to assemble at the Armory July 30th, at 9 a. m., uniformed, armed and equipped, for drill and inspection.

—During the thunder storm on Monday, Mr. E. H. Walworth had a cow killed by lightning. On the same day, while Mr. Daniel Kelsey's family were at dinner the lightning struck a cannon kettle near by and stunned some of the family.

—We find in the Madison Co. (Ohio) Democrat a series of resolutions commemorating of Otis C. Smith, a lawyer of fine attainments, and nephew of L. D. Smith Esq. of this village. The resolutions are from the Madison County Bar and the Juniata Tribe of Imp. O. R. M. and are highly complimentary. He was the son Henry M. Smith, a native of this town.

—Jacob Leyport was arrested at Oswego, Friday, for pointing a revolver at his wife, and locked up. An officer going to the cell, some time after, to

protectively and unconsciously. He had cut a hole in each arm near the elbow. Leyport is addicted to drink. The instrument with which he nearly ended his life has not been found.

—Prof. George H. Barton, formerly principal of the Rome Academy, but last year principal of the High School in Jersey City, at a salary of \$2,800, has had his salary increased to \$3,500 for the coming year. It is stated that he has since had an offer of \$4,000 as teacher in one of the Normal schools in New York city.—*Union Herald*.

[Prof. Barton is brother of Mrs. D. W. C. Peck, of this village.]

WM. M. ELY
Would respectfully call attention to his new stock of
Undertaking Goods,
Consisting of
Coffins, Caskets, Metallic Burial Cases, &c., &c.
Also, constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of
SHROUDS.
Having been to great expense in procuring
Elegant New Hearse!
I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. I am located at my old stand, South Jefferson St., three doors south of the post office, where I may be found at any hour of the day or night, when not absent on professional business.
Mexico, July 16, 187

